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WORKERS
OF THE WORLD,
UNITE!

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CREIGHTON MINERS REJECT U. M. W. SCAB SELL-OUT

Ex-Ambassador Gerard's "Young Man"

ON June 10th, Ex-Ambassador Gerard attended a luncheon of the open shop National Civic Federation (N. C. F.), and evidently became captivated by the charms of Mattie Woll, acting president of the anti-labor union N. C. F., and also, quite fittingly, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

Ralph M. Easley, infamous professional patriot and an accomplice in the notorious "Whelan forgeries," served as the "madame" in the case and at the pleasant luncheon proposed that his protegee, Mattie Woll, tackle the rather large job of "dealing with" what Easley described as the "all embracing and blood-soaked program of Russia."

Mattie Woll, on his part, coyly remarked that the N. C. F., "probably" would act favorably on Easley's "suggestion." Mr. Gerard's infatuation for Mattie Woll dates from that moment, and like any fervent swain, he "worked fast."

Behold, therefore, New York awakening on the dawn of June 15th, to find the Ex-Ambassador (who will long remain famous for having called attention to the fact that fifty-nine capitalists rule the U. S. A.) and his "young man" playing the front page in a duet called "A Ten Year Plan."

It must be said, however, that the treble of Woll quite drowned out what Gerard might have said, in fact he seems to have gone around the corner and left his "young man" on the street to play the game alone.

Hence the papers are full of what Mattie Woll said and thought, after what Mr. Gerard said and thought is barely mentioned. But we insist that Mr. Gerard be not forgotten.

For Woll proposes a "Ten Year Plan" to "offset"—so the N. Y. Times puts it—the "failure" of the Five-Year Plan of the Soviet Union! Why, if it is a "failure," it should require "offsetting" we know not. Anyhow, Woll proposes a whole program, designed, if we accept it at face value, to "organize" capitalism, which he calls "democracy."

This "democracy," he himself admits, "fails to feed our people" and there is "enormous wealth on one hand and on the other great valleys of want." By his plan, he proposes "the extension" of this "democracy" so "we can go forward in absolute confidence." A happy aim, for a "failure to feed our people" multiplied by ten still leaves Mr. Gerard's "Fifty-Nine Rulers of America" still ruling, and the people still unfed.

Workers will not forget that! For if Woll's "Ten Year Plan" means anything more than demagoguery, it means a fascist program in defense of Gerard's fifty-nine capitalist rulers.

As for demagoguery, Woll's proposal for a six-hour day and five-day week, when Woll himself opposes strikes right now for the eight-hour day, is clearly only a vulgar piece of humbug designed to set the eyes of workers on beautiful vistas of what ought to be, while Woll and his fifty-nine masters continue to speed up the workers in shop, mine and mill for as many hours as the profits of the boss demand.

In short, Mattie Woll, as Mr. Gerard's "young man," assures the proletariat that in the next world where capitalist anarchy will have been transformed to "order" painlessly, and without any such rude overthrow of the fifty-nine rulers as the Bolshevik revolution, all will be sweetness, beauty and light.

Workers who face the misery, brutality and starvation of capitalist reality, however, will reject such fascist demagoguery. They will organize where they work and strike against wage cuts; they will demonstrate their power to prevent the fifty-nine rulers and Mr. Woll from "extending the democracy" of hunger any further, and under the leadership of the Communist Party they will go forward to overthrow the rule of the Fifty-Nine and establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

STATE TROOPERS, COPS KEEP HUNGER MARCHERS IN ILL. UNDER GUARD

Mass Demonstration Greeted 300 Marchers On Arrival in State Capitol
Conference Draws Demands; Frankfeld to Put Them Before Legislature Today

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 15.—Three hundred hunger marchers, after the adjournment of the first session of the state conference on unemployment here at the Illinois capitol, left the hall to go to Riverview Park, two miles outside of Springfield for lunch and to remain there for the night, as state and city authorities refused to lodge them in any public place. They were surrounded by 50 state and city police and actually held prisoners by the police forces who were armed to the teeth. The situation is very serious. A strong protest is being sent to the governor and speaker of the House of Representatives as well as to the mayor of Springfield. The protest demands the withdrawal of the armed police guard; full freedom of the delegations.

The possibilities are that the delegation will be driven out of town by the state police tomorrow. Twenty-four miner delegates from Franklin County broke through the ring of armed forces.

Phil Frankfeld delivered the main report at the conference and will be the spokesman of the delegation to the state legislature.

ADMIT RED ARMY BEAT 20,000 OF NANKING TROOPS

Chiang Kai Shek Is Frantic

An Associated Press report from Shanghai, announcing a new anti-Red campaign under the personal supervision of Chiang Kai-Shek, tells that the complete route of 20,000 of the last army of Nationalist soldiers sent against the Red Army.

The Nationalist Government admitted today that 20,000 soldiers had been slaughtered or otherwise disposed of by the Communist bands in Kiangsi, Hunan and Northern Fukien Provinces recently.

"Otherwise disposed of" means that a vast number joined the ranks of the Red Army. The same cable admits that the greater part of these provinces are now in the hands of the Soviets. It said that the Nationalist tools of the imperialists now regard Communism as their worst enemy and most dangerous opponent.

General Chiang Kai Shek announced that he would begin a new expedition "to wipe out Communism in three months." The A. P. dispatch remarks that Chiang Kai Shek made the same statement eight months ago with disastrous results.

'Will Starve to Save Daily'; Danger Great!

SEATTLE UNEMPLOYED BRANCH
Room 15 Howard Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.
June 10, 1931

Daily Worker,
New York City.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed you will find \$10.00, which is all the money the Unemployed Branch has on hand. We will starve for a week rather than see the Worker go under.

It broke our hearts to see the Daily Worker come out on two pages. The workers fighting organ must not go down. What will the workers do without its mouthpiece. The paper that leads us in our struggle against the onslaught of the pirate class, the bosses. The paper that keeps us informed of the struggles of our comrades in other parts of the country. The paper that unites all the workers in mass thought, mass action, and mass solidarity. No! Never must the vanguard of the fighting militant working class go down and out.

It is our duty, and the duty of all class conscious workers to rally all the "rest of the workers" that has not yet realized their class position, to swing into line and save the Daily Worker—the only fighting organ of the American working class.

The balance of our treasury was voted to the Daily Worker at our special meeting last night.

"Seattle" Branch of the Unemployed Council

Signed, *Sam Linn*
Branch Secretary.

We are letting this letter do the talking for us today. We are letting it do the talking because THE DAILY WORKER IS AGAIN IN DANGER OF GOING TO TWO PAGES! Friday the receipts dropped about \$1,100 from Thursday's totals to \$823.83; Saturday (till 2 p. m.) they were only \$478.60; and from two o'clock Saturday till 5 p. m. yesterday we received only \$845.77.

The inspiring letter from the Seattle Unemployed Branch is a call to action! Don't wait till the Daily goes to two pages again or suspends altogether! Rush funds TODAY to the Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

Decision on New Trial For Nine Scottsboro Boys Expected This Week by ILD

CHATTANOOGA, June 15.—According to the latest decision of Judge Hawkins there will be no further oral testimony on the International Labor Defense motions for new trials for the nine Scottsboro Negro boys. Judge Hawkins is going over the additional affidavits and counter affidavits filed on Saturday by the ILD, attorneys and the State prosecutor. He is expected to give his decision some time this week.

Attorneys Chamlee and Brodsky, counsel for the ILD, have announced that in case Judge Hawkins rules against the boys the case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court of Alabama, and, if necessary, to the United States Supreme Court, at Washington. The two attorneys are supported by a staff of eight southern and northern legal advisors all retained by the ILD.

While plans are being prepared for the most energetic battle in the courts, the ILD, correctly points out that the capitalist courts which framed and railroaded these boys toward the electric chair cannot be depended upon to give them a fair trial and that only the workers, mobilized in a militant and well-organized mass movement, can save these nine innocent boys and smash the legal lynching being prepared by the Alabama landlords and capitalists. Especially must block and neighborhood committees be built in order to achieve a united front from below which will serve to overcome the resistance of the reformists in the churches, lodges, etc., to the fight to save the boys.

An appeal for funds for the de-

MORE MINERS OUT IN W. VA., OHIO; FOSTER AND BORICH TAKEN BY GUNMEN

Injunction Hearings On: Company Builds High Fence Around Mine Preparing for Scabs

Two Mines With Over 600 Men In West Virginia Join Strike Against Hunger

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 15.—Mass meetings will be held today and tomorrow at all Terminal Coal Co. mines on strike, which are F and W at Coverdale; Nos. 1 and 2 Castle and Shannon; and Nos. 4, 7, and 8 near here.

These mass meetings will vote to accept the proposition made by the joint meeting at Castle and Shannon Saturday of all their mine strike committees to send a delegation of five men from each mine, elected at the mine mass meeting, to Harrisburg, the state capital.

The delegation will tell Governor Pinchot, Murray and Fursdough of the Pittsburgh Terminal meeting there Thursday "to settle the strike," that the miners repudiate such slave settlement and will picket more intensely the mines so settled.

The United Mine Workers of America regards the settlement here as opening a wedge to spit and betray the strike, and this move by the miners will be an effective answer.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 15.—Bellair, Ohio, police closed the hall and prohibited the Ohio-West Virginia Strike Conference on Sunday. The conference convened at Dillonvale, 26 miles distant within one hour with 109 delegates from 26 mines, representing six thousand strikers, and four thousand unemployed miners.

Nelson, Pineyfork miner, was chairman; Paul Bohus, secretary; William Z. Foster, Bill Dunne and Toney Minerich reported on the strike situation in three states.

Bill Dunne is now the organizer for the Trade Union Unity League in Ohio and West Virginia. Toney Minerich is the organizer for the National Miners' Union local Strike Committees. The strike demands are similar to those of the Pennsylvania miners.

On Friday, 750 struck at Powhatan, Ohio; 300 at Provint, Ohio. On Saturday two smaller mines struck at Constanzo, Ohio.

In Pennsylvania the Creighton miners, for whom the United Mine Workers of America "made an agreement" Friday, picketed. Only one man went in to work. In spite of the fact that the United Mine Workers attempted to put over a scab agreement to make it appear that the miners had won a point, the workers are standing solidly behind the National Miners' Union and are repudiating by action the fake "agreement" of the U. M. W.

At the Versailles mine 125 miners struck. There were five big picket lines at all mines.

Injunction hearing was on today. Twenty bosses were called to testify for the Butler Consolidated Co., but they could not show violence by the N. M. U. members. Borich and Kamenovich only were allowed to testify for the N. M. U. The court tried to make them say that the Red International of Labor Unions and the Third International are the same.

The decision on issuing the injunction for the bosses is "under advisement."

Vesta mine No. 4 at California is building an 8-foot fence around the mine shaft.

Associated Press dispatches from the mine strike territory report that William Z. Foster was met by coal company gunmen at Moundsville, West Virginia, when he attempted to speak from the Court House steps. There were 500 miners present, the report states. Foster, Frank Borich, and others were taken to the mine.

14 UP FOR TRIAL FOR PICKETING AT GYP BAKERY SHOP

NEW YORK.—Thirteen women and one man will be arranged today in the capitalist court before Judge Deluca. Their crime is picketing the bakeries at 180th St., between Prospect and Arthur Ave. to force the bakers to reduce the price of bread from 8 to 5 cents a pound.

This is a "crime" in the eyes of the capitalist, but not in the eyes of the workers. The workers of the neighborhood shall be there in masses to force the Tammany judge to release our fighting comrades.

Picketing must continue tomorrow and every day, until the bakery owners give into our demands.

Attacks Daughter Tries to Put Blame On Negro Worker

WHEELING, W. Va.—Failing in his attempt to place his crime on a Negro worker, Jack Gunnoe, white, of Shannon Branch, is locked up charged with raping his five-year-old daughter.

According to the evidence at the hearing, Gunnoe took his little girl with him to the mountains on Friday and there criminally assaulted her. He told her to say that a "nigger" had attacked her, the child testified. He promised to buy her a new dress and shoes if she would.

The Wrong Mexicans

THE killing by an Oklahoma deputy sheriff of two Mexican students, accidentally reveals the whole system of terror against the foreign-born workers in the United States. Not because these two students were workers—they were not—but rather because they turned out to be the sons of Mexican capitalists, one of them a cousin of the President of Mexico.

It is for this reason and no other, that the American imperialist government acted with lightning rapidity in "regretting" and bestirring itself to "investigate." If these capitalist students had been Mexican immigrant workers, they would have been only two more "dead greasers" and neither Yankee imperialism nor its lackey government at Mexico City would have given more than perfunctory attention, even if the murders would have received publicity outside the town where they occurred.

The Associated Press item from Ardmore, Oklahoma, dated June 8, throws a brilliant spot-light upon the customary violence of U. S. government officials toward foreign-born workers and more particularly how these officials regard the capitalist courts for what they are a shelter for their own crimes and an instrument of class vengeance against their victims. The news item states:

"The officers asked that a murder charge be filed, to bring about their vindication."

Thus the official murderers demand that they be charged with murder, not for the purpose of determining who is to blame, but to be "vindicated."

Recently in New York City, two alleged counterfeiters, when brought into the Federal Court before Judge Woolsey, complained of being beaten up; and, ordered by the judge to disrobe, exhibited bodies black and blue from head to foot—beaten by the recently established "Allen Squad," of the New York City police. This case also shows the growing campaign of police terror that is directed particularly against foreign-born workers. By pure accident both in this case and in the Oklahoma murders, victims happen not to be workers.

But the apparatus of police terror and even extra-legal fascist violence (American Legion, KKK) is being built up and given authority as an "American institution" for the special purpose of terrorizing the working class.

An outstanding proof of this, is the recent "Registration Law" of Michigan, which, while superficially directed against foreign-born "illegal residents," actually will put every worker in the state of Michigan under police supervision, subjecting them to police inquisition at their work places.

Every worker should take notice of the aid given the capitalist police by the fascist leaders of the American Federation of Labor, who approve this outrageous law against the workers, by saying that: "If a worker has nothing to conceal, he should not kick against the law."

Every rank and file member of the A. F. of L. knows very well that an active union man, especially a striker, has something "to conceal," because of blacklist by the bosses. Yet under this law, as it will be enforced, not only foreign-born workers will be required to distinguish themselves from workers who are citizens, but under such police supervision, the workers who really are citizens will be required to produce proof of that fact—and in so doing to make themselves just as fully identified and supervised as are the foreign-born workers.

Thus the capitalist police authority—always on the side of the employers—will be officially established as a blacklisting and strike-breaking machine of terror against the working class as a whole!

Every worker, native born and foreign alike, should rally behind the fight being made by the workers of Michigan against this despotic "Registration Law." And all should support the Council for the Protection of the Foreign-Born in its struggle against the growing campaign of terror against the workers!

Woll, Gerard Draw Up Fascist "Plan" To Preserve Capitalism

NEW YORK.—A fascist answer to the "Five-Year Plan" in the Soviet Union is the proposal of Matthew Woll, one of the leading strike-breakers in the A. F. of L., and James W. Gerard, ex-ambassador to Germany. The proposal for a "ten-year plan" for American capitalism was sent out to 600 of the leading exploiters and A. F. of L. union officials by the national Civic Federation, a leading organization of the American bosses.

The letter calls on the capitalists to set up a centralized force to plan industry in order to keep capitalism from collapsing. Both Matthew Woll and James W. Gerard are active in anti-Soviet war campaign. Gerard a few weeks ago declared, "We are at war now with the Soviets!"

The "plan" advocated by Woll and Gerard follows the fascist proposal contained in the A. F. of L. official organ, "The American Federationist," which advises the bosses to set up a centralized dictatorship which would be able to enforce wage-cuts, drag down the workers for exploitation at will, etc.

Outside of the fact that it shows the capitalists a means of developing an open fascist dictatorship to smash the growing radicalization of the workers, the Woll-Gerard plan is impossible of execution.

Woll, in his letter to the leading bosses, admits that something must be done to distract the workers from the Five-Year Plan in the Soviet Union. The Communist plan, he writes, must be met with a fascist plan. As a model he points out the Wilson war-time nations industrial conference.

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Detroit Workers Pushing Plans for Demonstration Fri.

DETROIT, June 15.—Preparations for the gigantic mass demonstration this Friday against the Cheney Anti-Allen Bill and the Scottsboro boss court lynch verdict are pushed with the utmost energy. The demonstration will be held in the Grand Circus Park. It will begin at 5 p. m. with an auto and truck parade which will bring workers from scores of meeting halls selected as mobilization points.

The workers will not be fooled by these gestures, however, but will press the fight all the harder against such vicious laws as the Cheney Bill, which are aimed directly at crippling the struggles of the working class against the bosses.

Turn out for Friday's demonstration. Among the speakers who will expose the boss attacks on the working class are William Z. Foster, William L. Patterson, and Robert Minor of New York. Other speakers include Maurice Sugar, Judge O'Brien, John Schmieles, Communist candidate for mayor in the fall elections, and T. Andonoff, secretary of the Council for Protection of the Unemployed.

PENNSYLVANIA MINERS BUILD OWN COMMITTEES TO FIGHT STARVATION

The Miners of Western Pennsylvania were unorganized for the most part when announcements of new wage cuts to take place June 1 and reduced wages already down to starvation level threw them into mass struggle. But they are not remaining unorganized. One of the things that distinguishes this strike of nearly 32,000 men in Washington, Green and other counties is the rapidity with which the strikers themselves build from below their organization of mine strike committees, section and district strike committees and relief organization and defense corps. By June 4, strike committees of from 15 to 25 men, with Negroes and whites both represented, and with women and young miners represented, were built up in each of the 33 mines on strike.

Delegates from these committees and from mine mass meetings of strikers to the number of 250 swarmed into Pittsburgh on June 3, and attended the first big meeting of the Pennsylvania District Rank and File Strike Committee. There they laid down a program for continued organization directly in line with the efforts already made by the strikers themselves.

The local strike committees set up sub-committees in charge of relief and form the sub-committees to build workers defense corps. The local strike committees send substantial groups of delegates to the section strike committees now being formed. The section committees co-ordinate and direct the efforts of the local committees, and stimulate the initiative of the locals. The section committees elect their officers and executive committees and the same sub-committees as the locals, all with the task of removing friction and generally directing the strike and relief activities in their sections.

From local committees and section committees delegates come to the Pennsylvania District Rank and File Strike Committee. It conducts the whole strike in accordance with the policies of the National Miners Union and its decisions are binding on section and local committees. The wage scale committee of 12, a sub-committee elected by the district committee, plus five more members, makes up the executive of the district committee and is constantly on hand directing the strike between sessions of the district committee. This executive committee reports to and is responsible to the district strike committee.

The local strike committees meet daily; the section committees at least three times a week, and the district committee meets about once a week. This strike machinery is of the broadest kind. Strikers elect the committees and serve on them without regard to union membership. But one of the most encouraging things about this strike is that these miners entirely disgusted with the United Mine Workers of America, have begun to flock into the National Miners Union. The NMU grows by thousands daily. Three thousand applications blanks provided for the day of the first big meeting of the Pennsylvania District Rank and File Strike Committee vanished like hot cakes as delegates carried them out to be filled. The office help at the NMU, office, 611 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, is working madly to get more prepared, and is always behind. Organizers stand around clamoring, "Give me 70-Knot Hole mine has just struck solid and I'm going out there." "Give me a couple of hundred, I'm going out to Bell mine and they are yelling for them," etc.

"Every miner a member of the

N.M.U." shouts the District Committee, and the miners, knowing that they have at last their own union, are responding in whole groups. Local unions are being chartered daily at the mines on strike and some that are not. Meetings of the members only are called at once, and officers elected. The local immediately proceeds with the organization of the women members of the miners' families into the Women's Auxiliary of the NMU. The women are especially active in relief, of course, but they come in force, some of them carrying their babies, right onto the picket line. The young miners, equally active, are called together in separate meetings, in addition to their full participation in the regular local meetings of the NMU, and in these youth meetings delegates of the young miners are elected to the union executive committees. The local unions are linked up into sections and district organizations somewhat like the strike committees.

KIDNAP, FRAME A FOOD STRIKER

Dick Gets Worker by a Low Ruse

Last Friday morning Salvatore Adelchi, a striking food worker, was awaiting trial in the Jefferson Market Court. He went out of the courtroom for a moment to get a glass of water. A detective pounced on him and said: "Come along with me." Adelchi protested, but the detective told him he would bring him back in a few minutes. The detective took him up to the Bronx, telling Adelchi that somebody wanted to see him. They waited in front of a cigar store until another detective came with a car and took them to detective headquarters. After another wait, a man came in with a woman, and the man accused Adelchi of assaulting him on April 22. Adelchi had never seen this man before, but a little thing like that didn't matter.

Adelchi is now in the Bronx County jail, charged with felonious assault. Had it not been for the fact that he succeeded in informing the New York District of the International Labor Defense, no one would have known of this brazen kidnapping and frame-up of a militant worker. Adelchi has been fingerprinted and intimidated in an effort to extort a "confession" from him. The New York District of the I. L. D. is now investigating this case and is trying to secure Adelchi's release. The kidnapping is evident by one of the new tricks devised by the police department to trap militant workers when ordinary "legal" methods won't work.

Young Liberators Conf. On June 19

Scottsboro Defense Is Chief Issue

NEW YORK.—On June 19th the Young Liberators will have their first Youth Conference at the Movement Hall at 226 E. 43rd St. The conference will be held for the purpose of mobilizing the broadest section of Negro and white young workers for the defense of the 9 Negro youth of Scottsboro, Ala., who are sentenced to die in the electric chair July 10 on a fake frame-up charge of attack.

It is also true that the League of Struggle for Negro Rights had its conference on May 24 which was in general a success. But this alone is not sufficient. The broadest section of the working class youth must be mobilized to save these boys from the electric chair, in spite of the NAACP leadership to sabotage the defense of these 9 boys and especially the hypocrisy of Mr. William Pickens, who at first took the stand for the defense of these boys and who now is attacking the defense of these boys, as a result of the pressure from the capitalist contributors of the NAACP.

Young Negro and white workers rally to the defense of the 9 Scottsboro boys by electing delegates to the Scottsboro youth conference, Friday at 7:30 on June 19, at 226 E. 43rd St. at the Movement Hall.

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle.—MARX.

Apple Selling Now Gives Way to That of Ice Cream Sales

NEW YORK.—Ice cream wholesalers are taking advantage of the continued great unemployment to employ workers upon a low commission basis to peddle ice cream. The Landau Sales Co., 146 West 23rd St., have unemployed workers out on the streets selling ice cream bricks. The company even provides the sign "Unemployed" to boost sales.

The men are forced to work long hours to make \$1 to \$1.50 a day. Sanitary conditions at the place where the men come to wash up are the poorest.

THE ADVENTURES OF BILL WORKER



Force Admission That Bank of Athens Was in Precarious Situation, Speculated

NEW YORK.—Put on the defensive, a representative of the Bank of Athens, which sued the editors of the Empros for publication of facts on the conditions of the bank, its assets and resources, at Traffic Court yesterday.

When cross-examined by defense attorney, Jacques Buitenkant, the bankers' man said he could not answer on the financial condition of the bank.

At this point workers in the courtroom exclaimed at the reluctant confession, which so angered the judge that he ordered them evicted. Protests at this high-handed procedure arose from the crowd, but they were forced out of the room.

Testimony wormed out of the Bank of Athens representative revealed the precarious situation of the bank, and the fact that the Empros, rather than overstated the situation, underestimated it.

The bank resources had constantly declined and the deposits fell off by \$1,000,000 from January 1 to March 21, 1931. Profits for the same three months only amounted to \$700 and the entire profit for 1930 was \$1,600.

Most of the bank's resources were invested in speculative stocks and bonds, rather than in government and municipal securities.

While no dividends had been paid by the New York branch the main office in Greece continued to pay out high dividends of 55 per cent in 1928, 35 per cent in 1927. In addition Greek officials received bonuses.

A motion by defense counsel for dismissal was denied. The judge, not liking the turn affairs were taking, delivered an attack against the defendants. The gist of his lecture was that in the present crisis it was much better that depositors know less of the condition of the banks, and that if newspapers would print the actual situation many more banks would close.

WIN STAY IN GA. LEGAL LYNCHING

Court Allows Appeal for Downer

MACON, Ga., June 15.—A stay of execution has been granted in the case of John Downer, Negro worker railroaded to the electric chair on a framed-up charge following protests to the Governor of Georgia from many organizations throughout the country. Execution had been set for today. Among the organizations protesting this new legal lynching were the Communist Party, the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the International Labor Defense.

Several Georgia Negro organizations are enlisted in the right to save Downer. At a hearing Saturday Federal Judge Bascom S. Deaver denied a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Downer, but allowed an appeal. This had the effect of staying the legal murder of this worker.

Section 3 Concert And Dance Friday To Be Gala Affair

NEW YORK.—Section 3 of the Communist Party will give a concert and dance Friday, June 19, 8:30 p. m., at the clubroom of the Hammer and Sickle Workers Club, 122 Second Ave.

Music by the Musical Club of the Bronx, a sketch by the Workers Laboratory Theatre, and songs by the Freiheit Singing Society and dancing will be features of the program.

Tea will be served. Proceeds for the Daily Worker and Young Pioneers. Admission 25 cents.

Facts Give Lie to Prosperity Bank of AFL Bureaucrats

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK.—The A. F. of L. union officials in the building trades try to soothe us building trades workers that normal times will bring us again the blessings of prosperity. Facts and figures, however, speak to the contrary.

A. Peterson's article in the Communist of June on "Rationalization and Its Consequences in the Building Construction Industry in the United States," is rich with facts and figures of how a united front of real estate investors, builders, government institutions, engineering science in collaboration with the union officials worked to devise means and ways to speed construction and the workers, the results of the speed-up and the tasks for the workers in the industry.

Building trade workers especially should get the June Communist, read this article and discuss it with their fellow-workers.

—A Building Trade Worker.

Use your Red Shock Troop List every day on your job. The worker next to you will help save the Daily Worker.

AFL INJUNCTION AGAINST THE FWIU

Racketeers, Court in Attempt Smash Drive

NEW YORK.—Cooperating with the strike-breaking A. F. of L. Grocery Clerks Union to smash the organization campaign of the Food Workers Industrial Union among the fruit clerks. The Supreme Court of the Bronx granted a temporary injunction against the revolutionary union.

The injunction is a sweeping one and is intended to cripple the organization drive now in progress among the fruit and grocery clerks. Technically, the injunction forbids the industrial union from organizing shops under the jurisdiction of Local 338, Dairy, Fruit and Grocery Clerks Union, A. F. of L., but in reality it applies to all shops in the city.

A. F. of L. Strike-Breaking.

Wherever the Food Workers Industrial Union, Fruit Clerks Dept., organize a shop, the A. F. of L. gang breaks in, and concludes an agreement with the boss ousting the F. W. I. U. This already has occurred in about ten shops which the latter succeeded in organizing.

Hearings on the injunction are now held before Judge Black of Special Terms, Supreme Court of the Bronx.

"Seed" at Jefferson Theatre

Charles Norris' novel, "Seed," has been transferred to the screen and is to be seen at the Jefferson Theatre from Saturday until Tuesday. John Boles, Genevieve Tobin and Lois Wilson fill the three major roles.

On the stage the Verelle sisters and company, the Donatelli brothers and Carmen, Wilton and Weber, Manny King, Will Aubrey and Worthy and Thompson.

Wednesday to Friday, "Good Bad Girl" is the screen attraction, with James Hall and Mae Clark in its leading roles. On the stage: Lew Pollack, Hal Nieman, Ruth Sherry, the Kellys, Jim and Nancy, George Libby and Hap Farnell.

Stockholm, Sweden, which is visited by the camera in "Nomadic," now at the Cameo Theatre, shows the Gota Canal, which was built about a century ago. It is 240 miles long and it takes two and one-half days to make the entire trip. At one point of the canal a ship is raised 300 feet above sea level.

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Gold, Needle Union Head Back From USSR to Report

NEW YORK.—A mass demonstration of fur workers will take place on Tuesday, 12:30 at 29th St. and 7th Ave. Ben Gold, secretary of the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, who has just returned from the Soviet Union, where he spent nine months, will bring greetings from the workers in the U. S. S. R. to the furriers of New York. A huge mass meeting and reception has been arranged by the Industrial Union at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Avenue. Wednesday night, where Gold will give his formal report to the needle trades workers.

Knit-Goods Conference.

Sixty-nine delegates, representing knitgoods shops that employ more than 2,000 workers, attended the conference June 14th at Irving Plaza Hall. The delegates from the shops discussed at great length the present conditions in the trade, the misery, wage cuts, discharges, speed-up and discrimination suffered by the workers in the knitgoods shops and decided to get actively into the drive of the Industrial Union to bring about union conditions in the knitgoods trade.

The conference condemned the strike breaking activities of the International, particularly against the workers of the Gropper Knitting mills and decided on the following concrete plan of action, and formulated the following demands, around which to rally the workers for strike struggle:

1. Continue building and enlarging shop groups.
2. Continue building organization committees with representatives from shop groups.
3. This committee to consist of at least 50 workers by the beginning of August and to subdivide on a section territorial basis.

Activities during the months of June and July.

1. Continue building and enlarging shop groups.
2. Continue building organization committees with representatives from shop groups.
3. This committee to consist of at least 50 workers by the beginning of August and to subdivide on a section territorial basis.

Workers Correspondence is the backbone of the revolutionary press. Build your press by writing for it about your day to day struggles.

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2 Wks Beg's "PIRATES OF SEAS" Mon., June 29 "PENGUIN" NOV

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LYING PRESS BOSS LAYS OFF 25 MEN

Bloch Talks Prosperity But Fires 'Em

NEW YORK.—Paul Bloch, owner of chain of capitalist newspapers who has been printing a lot of bunk about "prosperity coming," and who publicly announced he would not lay off any of his workers during the present crisis, last Saturday fired 25 of his news writers. An ad manager, who had been with the paper 45 years, was thrown on the streets. Salaries of other employees were cut. Over 25 per cent of the Park Ave. office staff were laid off. Besides firing office workers and news writers, Bloch kicked out a number of janitors and porters, many of whom had been working for the papers from 20 to 30 years.

Yet every day in his editorials this faker writes about "keeping workers on the payroll," "prosperity returning," "keeping up wages," and such lies which all the capitalist papers spread to keep the workers from fighting against capitalism.

A news writers league is being organized by the Trade Union Unity League to fight against wage cuts and the rotten conditions of the news writers.

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5637.

FORCED LABOR AND "RUGGED INDIVIDUALISM"

This concludes the article on "Forced Labor" begun in yesterday's issue. Tomorrow, Comrade Bedacht will deal with the "Red Trade Menace" in the 6th article of his series on the "Holy Capitalist War on the Soviet Union."

By MAX BEDACHT.

But what about forced labor in Russia? Isn't there necessarily some fire where there is so much smoke?

Society cannot exist without labor except if it goes back to the days of our anthropoid ancestry. But the fundamentalists would never permit that. Therefore labor must remain the only possible method of society to maintain itself and supply itself with all the necessities of its life.

To answer the question of whether forced labor exists or not, we must investigate how the capitalists and the Soviet systems respectively distribute the indispensable labor among its members.

In capitalist America the means of production needed by society are owned and operated privately and for private profit.

In the Soviet Union the means of production needed by society are owned and operated by society and for the benefit of society.

In capitalist America the rich owners of the means of production are exempting themselves from the social service of labor.

In the Soviet Union, only the sick, the disabled and the children are exempt from this service.

In capitalist America the many workers work for the enrichment of the few capitalists. The capitalists live off the labor of the workers.

In the Soviet Union everybody works for the benefit of everybody. The few remaining capitalists must work too and cannot let others work for them.

Private ownership of all the sources of raw material and the means of production enables the capitalists to collect a toll for their use. Some time ago a request was made to leading capitalists in the country to keep their factories going full blast in spite of the depression, so as to meet the problem of unemployment. These gentlemen refused by declaring, "We are not in business for charity." This illustrates the position of labor under capitalism. Society may need the operation of the factories. But if the needs of society run counter to the profit interests of the capitalists, then charity remains the only method of satisfying society's needs. When a worker falls sick and can no longer sell his labor power, he must look for charity. When the forced service in the war has robbed a worker of leg or arm or eye or any other vital member of his body, he must look for charity. After he has helped to

"make the world safe for democracy," he is allowed to cover his forced begging with a make-believe pencil sale. After a worker has helped in 40 years of useful labor to build houses, and when age prevents him from working he is refused a chance to live in these houses except if he can raise the rent by means of charity. When the system of capitalist economy forces millions out of their jobs and into dire need because there is too much of everything, then these millions are referred to charity. To add insult to injury, Herbert Hoover makes speeches and writes messages about the wonderful achievement of American capitalism; this achievement is presented as the successful dodging by the capitalists and the government of all official responsibility for the misery of the unemployed masses and as a success in forcing these masses to take from public charity whatever meager sustenance they may want.

Free labor in capitalist America consists in the right of the workers to be hired by the capitalist at his price as long as the hiring promises profit. If the prospects of profit are absent, the capitalist has the right and the power to refuse to hire workers. Just now the American capitalists do not see any profit in hiring labor. At present therefore the freedom of labor in capitalist America means the freedom of the American worker to starve, or to commit suicide although unsuccessful suicide is forbidden by law; it means the freedom of the American worker to be evicted for non-payment of rent; it means the freedom of the American worker to see his children go hungry because he cannot provide them with enough food; it means the freedom of the worker to be clubbed for demanding relief. In fact it means that the American worker is so free of everything that he has no means to exist.

In the Soviet Union on the other hand it is the duty of everyone to perform some necessary social labor. The sources of raw material and the means of production are at the disposal

of the workers' State. The Russian workers therefore are free from capitalist exploitation. No capitalists can live off their work. No capitalist can refuse them work. The Russian workers are not servants of a capitalist master—they are masters of all the available means to sustain their lives. They use this mastery to organize a socialist system of economy.

Under capitalism the labor necessary to maintain society is distributed by the capitalists. They use this power to unload their share of social labor on the shoulders of the workers. For this "service" they collect profits from the workers. Under socialism the labor necessary to maintain society is distributed by the workers. All tolls and profits from labor are abolished. Exemptions are no longer based on class privileges but on physical disabilities.

Under capitalism every progress in the methods of production serves the purpose of increasing the share of the capitalist though he does not contribute any useful labor. This means wage-cuts, speed-up, longer hours, in short—more intense exploitation. Under socialism every progress in the methods of production serves to lighten the burden of the workers; it serves to facilitate his work, to shorten his working hours and to increase his share in the social products. Labor under capitalism serves the profit interests of the capitalists. Labor under socialism serves the needs of society.

But, say the capitalists, socialism kills that motive power of all progress; it kills individualism.

What is this capitalist individualism? It is the principle of "everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Surely this is not a very inviting philosophy for the hindmost. Yet it is a fact that this philosophy is promulgated by the few that are racing ahead in Rolls-Royces; they promulgate it for the millions of workers who are chained all their lives to the monotony of a moving belt, or to the darkness of a mine or to the hard toil in the

field. This philosophy proclaims the right of the hindmost to acquire a palace and a Rolls-Royce. However, it proclaims this right in a social system in which the chances for such an acquisition do not exist. All the capitalist noise about preserving the right to acquire wealth serves the purpose of covering up the fact that capitalist economy denies the chance for such an acquisition. The "equal rights" under capitalism are at par with the equal duties. To refrain from vagrancy is a sacred duty of every good American, rich and poor alike. The rich of course, believe in "law and order" and therefore never steal a ride on a freight train; the rich never "bum a meal. It is the poor man's fault that he has so little respect for "law and order," and goes bumming. Capitalism definitely and constitutionally guarantees his equality with the rich before the law.

After having disposed of the forced labor argument, there remains the propaganda of slave and prison labor. Countless, unbiased capitalist writers have again and again exploded the myth of prison labor and other camps in the USSR. As far as slave labor is concerned this is inseparably connected with profit. It is not the Soviet system that established and maintains slave labor in the sugar plantations of Hawaii and Cuba. It is not the Soviet system that maintains slave labor in the rubber plantations of Liberia, Sumatra or in the Congo territory. It is not the Soviet system that maintains penitentiaries on the Meican haciendas and on the fruit plantations of the United Fruit Company in Central and South America. It is not the Soviet system that has invented and maintains the chain-gang and contract prison labor for greedy capitalists in the southern states of the United States.

No matter from what side this propaganda of forced Soviet labor may be considered, it turns out to be nothing but a lying and slandering crusade to create a "holy war myth." It is part of the war preparations of capitalist America against the Soviet Union.

WOMAN WRITES OF MASS STARVATION IN JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Johnstown, Pa.

Dear Comrades:

Here in Johnstown the steel workers are down to one and two days a week. Even the foremen here have had their wages cut almost in half. They are going about crying their heads off. But they don't think about the way we workers have to live—or rather exist—after all the wage cuts we have stood.

The other day a steel worker showed me his pay envelope for one week's work. It amounted to only \$5.13.

Starvation.

When I was selling the Daily Worker from house to house I came to one house and asked the little girl who came to the door if I could see her mother. She said her mother was sick in bed. And then when I asked for her father, she said he was sick too. I asked if they had any help and the little girl said "No." They had only dry hard pieces of crust in the house for six small chil-

dren. No fire and the house was cold. The next door I went to the family were starving, the husband being out of work over eight months. There are thousands of cases here like this and even worse.

The miners are getting their wages slashed right and left and are talking strike.

Must Fight.

Housewives and working women, wake up. We must refuse to stand by any longer and see our children crying for food. We have not one piece of crust to give them. We must fight side by side with our men for unemployment relief and against the starvation working conditions. An Unemployed Worker's Wife.

Miller Shoe Co. Closes One Shop, Threatens Wage Cut in Another

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I am a shoe worker working in I. Miller's Shoe factory. I have worked here over two years. We have received so many wage cuts that it is hard to keep track of them all.

We have just been told that we are going to have another cut. The workers in Haverhill refused to take the Miller cut, so in order to scare the workers the Miller bosses are closing the Haverhill shop and are bringing the work here to have us scab on our fellow workers.

Work 14 Hours

We work from 6 in the morning

until 8 at night. Out of our pay we have to pay the shop chairman 10 cents and 50 cents for damaged shoes, and sometimes an extra pair of shoes is charged to us for good measure.

We are reading the Daily Worker and want to join the Union. The shoemakers do not want to scab on the Haverhill workers. Many girls working here get no more than \$13 a week. Mr. Mike and Mr. George Miller have new cars now and we workers will have to pay for them.

Wanamakers Threaten to Slash Carpenters' Wages

(By a Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK.—Sixteen carpenters employed by the John Wanamaker Store have been notified of a wage-cut of \$21 a week.

The information was handed out to the carpenters by the store manager, the gorgeous Grover Whalen, notorious as the jailer of the New York unemployed delegation, murder of Steve Katolis and purveyor of forged documents.

These Wanamaker carpenters should organize a committee and demand that Wanamakers take back the wage-cut. If the company refuses to take back the cut they should call a strike and set up a picket line at the job. The Building Trades Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League, 16 W. 21st St., New York City, will give the carpenters leadership in their struggles.

California Restaurant Workers Slave 13 Hours For Board and Room

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TRACY, Calif.—I believe the food workers' conditions here in Tracy should interest every worker. The T. and R. Restaurant keeps open day and night and is operating two shifts of 13 hours each. Mike Abad, who has only accumulated \$75,000 by robbing the railroad workers, can not afford to pay decent wages and have three shifts, as he must make \$25,000 more before we have a revolution.

The dishwasher is paid the big sum of \$2 for 12 hours and besides this job he must scrub the floors, carry in the coal and help unload all supplies coming in to the T. and R. Such slave-drivers and blood-suckers as this proprietor, who has been able to pile up \$75,000 in the past ten years, are protected by the so-called law and order of this great country. A short time ago a worker slaved 13 hours for this thief and when he asked for his pay this parasite told him he had nothing coming and that he had received meals and a bed for his shift.

Paid in Meals.

This is only one case. Some are ever so much worse. Restaurants are taking the advantage of the unemployment situation by giving workers three meals a day for a day's slavery, others are still kindhearted enough to pay the big sum of \$1 and meals.

Fellow-workers, the only way to eliminate this kind of slavery is through organization. Organize into the Food Workers' Industrial League, affiliated with the Trade Union Unity League, the only revolutionary trade union controlled by the workers themselves. Only when we food workers join this organization and stand side by side and fight can we better our condition and wipe out such systems that endorse slavery, starvation and misery for the working class. —A Food Worker.

Young Workers In Scott Paper Co. Toil 11 Hrs. A Day in 120 Degrees of Heat

Chester, Pa.

Daily Worker:

While repairing some of the electrical equipment in that sweat shop, Scott Paper Co., I chanced to meet a young worker, helping to tear down an old paper machine. Looking at this young kid carefully, I saw he was working in merely a pair of pants and shoes, the sweat oozing from his young body and through his matted hair and seeping in his eyes that were bleary and bloodshot. I said, "Son, you look tired." He grinned, looking grimly at me and said, "I am played out. We are working eleven and a half hours night shift in 120 degrees of heat. There are 30 men on this job and they are hired to work for 40 cents an hour. We are doing a man's job and maybe it ain't tough work!"

These youngsters are hired for Headley's Hauling and Storing Co., who are tearing down this old machinery for Scott Paper. This Headley is the same open shop farker, the lousy skunk that refused to fight the case of a colored comrade, one Turner, who was driving Headley's truck and who was convicted of killing a fellow who failed to see the danger signal on the truck and who was killed because of his own negligence. This Turner would still be in jail had it not been for the I.L.D. and its prompt action. The fellows on the job for Headley are working to a point of exhaustion actually having fainting spells due to the terrific heat and speed.

Workers of Chester, how much longer are we going to put up with the Headley whip lash. Today you get 40 cents an hour, tomorrow it may be 30 cents or 25 cents. You can smash forever this brutal method of working you, only through organization into trade unions of the Trade Union Unity League. The headquarters is at 120 W. 3rd St. Demand an 8 hour day and twice your present rate. You will then be in a position to dictate to Headley when you are in a strong organization. Do it now, tie up the job, let's go, every worker in the union. —A Worker in Scotts Paper.

Bosses Evict With Moving Vans—And Charge For It!

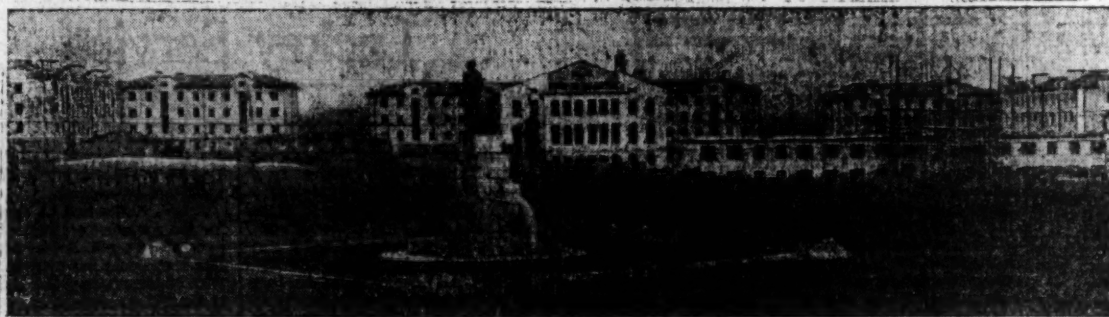
(By a Worker Correspondent)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A new method for evicting workers from their homes is now under way here. William Brown and family, of 381 West 11th St., succeeded in stopping an eviction two weeks ago by putting the furniture back in the house after the officers left. He was aided in returning his furniture by the Unemployed Council and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Yesterday the officers swooped down without notice and forced Brown to accept a moving van in which they moved his furniture to an

abandoned glue factory for storage. They said the cost was nothing, but the rich landlord who owns many houses also needs this one. After the moving company moved the furniture however, they gave Brown a bill for \$10 for moving.

His furniture is now held for rent. The Unemployed Council, which has successfully fought 60 evictions all on the workers to join in the fight for the return of this worker's furniture. The Unemployed Council warns all workers not to let the bosses move their furniture.



A workers' settlement named after International Women's Day, in Saratov, which will be completed this year.

WORKERS EXPOSE NAACP LEADERS

Harlem Meet Won for Fight for Nine Boys

NEW YORK.—With the 14th and 15th Amendments and other paper guarantees of Negro rights lying useless on the bosses' statute books, the N. A. A. C. P. leaders yesterday afternoon attempted to divert the Negro masses of Harlem from the mass fight to save the nine Scottsboro boys into support of a petition for the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. The trick was tried at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Women Stop Lynching League, an adjunct of the N. A. A. C. P. It did not succeed.

Working-class leaders, backed by the workers present, seized the floor and exposed the attempts of the N. A. A. C. P. leaders to betray the mass defense of the boys. Harold Williams, Mary Adams and Eddie Van Veen pointed out that the mere passage of a bill would not stop the bosses' lynch terror against the Negro masses, and certainly such a bill would have no effect on the Scottsboro and scores of similar cases where Negro workers are being legally lynched by the bosses' state under the cloak of legality.

A demand was then made that the floor be given to Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of two of the Scottsboro boys. Mrs. Wright then appealed to the audience to support the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights and the mass fight to save her sons and the other seven boys. Alderman Moore, who some months ago told a delegation of workers that since no one would enter his office to lynch him he had no concern in the fight against lynching, jumped up and shouted: "Madam, that cannot be done. I know that there is a better organization to defend your boys. That organization is the N. A. A. C. P." At this several workers boomed loudly.

Sadie Van Veen then made a motion to send a telegram of protest to the Governor of Alabama. A number of workers seconded it and Moore was forced to sit down. Van Veen also called upon the meeting to send a telegram of protest to the Governor of Georgia against the legal lynching of John Downey, a framed-up Negro worker sentenced to die today.

Before the working-class leaders took the floor, the reformist speakers had completely ignored the Scottsboro case. Rev. Lawson, one of the speakers, whined that "if the

Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is not passed Communism will sweep the South, and that organization will overthrow the government." The workers present did not share his concern for the Jim-Crow government of the boss lynchers.

STATE TROOPERS, COPS SURROUND HUNGER MARCH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

Marchers. There were 8,000 present at the Court House Square to greet the marchers. After the mass meeting a delegation was elected to accompany the march. Thousands paraded through the streets with the marchers after midnight, leading them to a camp in the park. They took up a collection to support the march. The white workers offered rooms for Negro marchers from Chicago.

At camp park another mass meeting was held with hundreds of workers staying with the marchers prepared to defend them. At 11 in the morning, two trucks were offered to the marchers to replace their trucks which broke down. A branch of the Unemployed Council was formed in Lincoln. Mass meetings of miners greeted the East St. Louis section in Granite City and Edwardsville. In Wilsonville and Gillespie, the marchers were greeted officially by the local unions of the United Mine Workers. The local authorities fed and lodged the marchers. A mass meeting was held in Staunton. The Staunton City Hall was taken to the marchers for lodging.

Fifty armed thugs prevented the marchers from entering Rockford. On the Rock Island section to Peoria thousands of workers were waiting to greet the marchers. Scores of locals of the U.M.W.A. endorsed the march and donated money. There was a tremendous sentiment created throughout the state. A farming delegation came from Casey.

The convention elected Schultz, a miner, local chairman of the U.M.W.A., chairman of the convention; Mrs. Bay, Negro woman from Chicago, vice-chairman; Nels Kjar, secretary of the convention. The convention will continue on Sunday in Riverview Park. The marchers are being fed and lodged by contributions of the Springfield working class organizations. The convention mass meeting was addressed by Pennsylvania striking miners who received a tremendous ovation. The delegation will present the demands of the unemployed to a full session of the Legislature on Monday at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY CONTRIBUTIONS LESS THAN HALF OF THURSDAY'S!

Friday's receipts took a big tumble and dropped from more than \$1,900 on Thursday to \$823.83—less than half. It was a dangerous drop, coming in the midst of a decided spurt. It must be remedied at once! At least \$1,200 a day is needed to keep the Daily Worker going.

District 2 (New York) fell off badly to \$434.07. Though District 2 has more than fulfilled its quota in the drive, because of the poor response of most of the other districts, the comrades of the New York District must continue their efforts unabated. "Double the quota by July 1" must be the slogan!

District 7 (Detroit) fell off badly—only \$182.00. This in contrast to more than \$400 the day before. District 8 (Chicago) also flopped to a mere \$43, while District 6 (Cleveland) was not heard from at all. When three of the largest districts, with combined totals of \$9,850, contribute only \$59.20 in a day, something is radically wrong. It looks like a bad case of that dangerous disease: FALSE CONFIDENCE.

Some of the other districts are showing little or no action. Only \$150 from District 1 (Pittsburgh). The great mine struggle in the Pittsburgh District is all the more reason for intensifying efforts to save the Daily. Only 50 cents from District 10 (Kansas City), while 9 (Minnesota), 12 (Seattle) and 13 (California), which are far behind, should be sending in more. Let's have more action from these districts!

The figures for Thursday listed \$350.48 for District 7 beside the initials "C. K." This sum was contributed by Royal Oak, \$4.15; Mr. Rowe, \$2, and by the following Detroit units of the Communist Party: Unit B-3, \$6.25; B-2, \$11.10; C-3, \$18; B-8, \$31.10; C-1, \$6.50; B-14, \$23.50; A-2, \$10.85; C-2, \$40; A-4, \$25; A-12, \$4.50; B-6, \$24.20; B-1, \$27; A-6, \$5.15; A-16, \$30.60; A-8, \$18.65; B-14, \$13.33.

DISTRICT 1	Ukrainian Soc.	11.00	F. Rykals	.20
5 Cutler, Prov. RI	C. Kokochy NY	8.00	T. Vukobich	.50
Alston, Mass. Unit	P. Reichert, Cal.	1.00	S. Drasajich	.50
Unit	Point, L. I.	1.00	P. Kofelt	.25
Sec. 2, Unit 1, Rox.	Symonchik	1.00	C. Stone	.25
8.1 Unit 5, S. Bos.	Mrs. Daubur	2.00	J. Pastek	.25
Total	Jack Ledin, Bklyn	1.00	S. Kustich	.25
DISTRICT 2	Sec. 2, Unit 3	2.00	G. D. Popoff	1.00
Sec. 7, Unit 7	Sec. 2, Unit 3	12.10	M. Rukavina	.50
Sec. 2, Unit 3	Sec. 2, Unit 3	12.10	S. Yager	.50
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	P. Milianich	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	S. Tatish	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	M. Krogavich	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	G. Melich	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	S. Kustich	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Charlie Rest	.50
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	A. Sterich	.50
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	M. Mikovitch	.50
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	R. Abramovich	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	C. Woda	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	F. Ruff	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	M. Dobrasich	.25
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	M. Jurevich	1.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	M. Oreskovich	.50
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	S. Sikich	.50
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	A. Markoff	.50
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Total	\$25.41
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	DISTRICT 3	
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	John Reed Club	15.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Dr. M. J. Kostrovich	2.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Chas. Jarich, Chi.	1.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	J. Oliver, Ham-	8.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	tramack, Mich.	8.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	J. Mazanovich	8.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Detroit	8.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	F. Drlica	8.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Unemployed Coun-	2.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	cil, Minneapolis	2.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Chas. W. Ham-	2.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	burg	2.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Total	\$16.30
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	DISTRICT 4	
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	John Reed Club	15.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Dr. M. J. Kostrovich	2.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	Chas. Jarich, Chi.	1.00
Sec. 4, Unit 5	Sec. 4, Unit 5	12.10	J. Oliver, Ham-	8.00
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Jobs in N.Y. State Drop 2 P.C.; Payrolls Fall Over 3 P. C.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Factory employ-

ment in New York State dropped nearly 2 per cent from April to May, the report of the State Department of Labor just issued shows. This is a heavy drop, meaning thousands lost their jobs in one month. Besides, the drop in payrolls which amounted to over 3 per cent, shows heavy wage cutting.

"Practically every industrial division on the Department of Labor's list shared to some extent in these losses, which lowered the index of employment to 75.7, only slightly above the record low set in January of this year," said the news release of the Department of Labor.

The information is based on reports from 1,700 manufacturing concerns located in all sections of the state. The decrease in employment in May, 1930, was 1.8 per cent, and drop in payroll was 2.9. This year's drop is greater showing that the unemployed army is growing at a faster pace.

More than twice as many workers were laid off in New York City as in the remainder of the State, due to the larger number of clothing and leather goods firms in the city and the smaller number of brick and textile mills.

Among the other up-State cities, Buffalo suffered a general recession of activity in practically all industrial lines which resulted in a drop of 4 per cent in employment from

April to May. The Syracuse loss of nearly three per cent was concentrated largely in the clothing industry and was accompanied by a 4 per cent loss in payrolls. Rochester factories reported big payroll cuts to-

gether with a 1 per cent loss in employment which was caused by reductions in chemical concerns. Changes in the metals were responsible for both the 1

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION

This series of three articles, of which the above is the first, was written before the recent anti-clerical outbreaks and fresh spurges of the revolutionary movement in Spain. The second article will appear tomorrow.—Editor.

By N. MAJORSKY (Moscow).

"Marxism demands of us the most exact and objective study of the class relationships and of the concrete peculiarities of each historical movement."—Lenin.

WHEREIN lies the political meaning and the importance of the replacement of the monarchy of Alfonso XIII. by the republican government of Alcalá Zamora?

The anti-popular anti-revolutionary, bourgeois character of the new government is more than obvious. It chivalrously saved the king and the aristocracy from the anger of the people, and declared beforehand that "it is no crime to be a monarchist." This government declared that it will protect property in general and landed property in particular. In a number of towns it has proclaimed a state of siege and caused mass meetings to be dispersed by rifle fire.

The picture is clear.

At bottom, the passing of power from King Alfonso and his Prime Minister, Admiral Aznar, to the provisional government consisting of bourgeois republicans and "socialists," means a better adoption of the ruling classes in Spain to the necessities of defending their rule against the danger of the workers' and peasants' revolution. The illusion of "democracy" is to serve to hide from the mass of the people the fact that the new government is a bourgeois government, or more correctly said, a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and of the landowners.

This side of the question is of paramount importance. One must expose the counter-revolutionary heritage which Zamora took over from Alfonso in order to offer resistance to the existing tendency to regard the provisional government in Spain as a revolutionary, or at any rate as progressive-bourgeois government which came into power as a result of the fight against feudalism. From this fundamentally false estimate of the present stage of the Spanish revolution there follow quite naturally false practical conclusions of a Menshevik character which doom the proletariat to inactivity, to the role of "extreme opposition." Such conclusions, and which are combated as the chief danger at the present moment.

There exists, however, also another danger, namely, the danger of simplifying, of viewing from only one side, of concealing the contradictory complexity of events. It would be wrong to arrive at this standpoint by pointing to the counter-revolutionary heritage which Zamora has taken over from Alfonso. In this case the question would naturally arise, where, then, is the revolution. Has it begun? Has it triumphed?

"The passing of the State power from the hands of one class into the hands of another is the chief and fundamental sign of revolution, both in the strictly scientific and in the practical-political sense of the word."—(Lenin).

Does the change of government in Spain mean a definite shifting of class forces, or is it only a change of cabinet within one and the same class?

The monarchy of Alfonso XIII represented the power of the bloc of the landowners with the bourgeoisie. The "republic" of Alcalá Zamora represents the power of the bloc of the bourgeoisie with the landowners.

In this way it was no "pure" transference of power from one class to another. But within the frame of the bloc of the bourgeoisie and of the landowners there has taken place a shifting of the leading role from one class to another and a change of the form of the class rule. That is a fact which is of great historical importance for Spain. It is of great importance for the development of the real people's revolution of the workers and peasants.

The Spanish bourgeoisie has come into power thanks only to the revolutionary mass movement which was directed against the monarchy. It is a tendentious appraisal of the situation to declare, as do the newspapers, that Alfonso's resignation was a "voluntary act" in connection with the victory achieved by the bourgeois republicans at the municipal elections. In the whole of the year 1930 and in the first months of 1931 a strong strike movement had developed in Spain, and was accompanied by various armed collisions between the workers and the police. Such collisions occurred also in the villages, where here and there peasants' councils were formed. In the big towns of Spain, such as Barcelona, Madrid, Bilbao and Seville, there took place in this period demonstrations of workers, students and broad masses of the petty-bour-

geois population, which were decidedly hostile to the monarchy.

Alfonso resigned out of fear of the growing revolutionary upsurge, and with the desire, by means of a tricky maneuver, to retain the apparatus of the class oppression. It was not the result of the elections that led to the establishment of the Spanish Republic but the popular movement which had not yet fully developed, but nevertheless was already strong enough to cause the ruling classes to tremble.

II

The establishment of the bourgeois republic in Spain has taken place with great historical belatedness in the epoch in which the question of a proletarian revolution is on the order of the day. The same was the case in Russia. As a result, the Russian revolution went over in the shortest possible historical period from the liquidation of the monarchy to the dictatorship of the proletariat. That was its course from February to October.

What are the immediate perspectives of the Spanish revolution in this respect? One must openly state that these are not by a long way so favorable.

The Russian Revolution of 1917 began with the "double power," that is, the fundamental character of its first stage. Alongside of the bourgeois provisional government there arose in Russia the Soviets, against the will of which the bourgeoisie was able to achieve very little.

For the time being there does not exist a "double power" in the Spanish revolution. Power lies in the hands of the Spanish bourgeoisie (and the landowners). They are exercising this power with the aid of the State apparatus, which they kept intact.

This circumstance, from the standpoint of the interests of the proletariat, is the most important negative feature of the Spanish revolution. This feature renders more difficult than was the case in Russia 1917 not only the development of the bourgeois revolution into the socialist revolution but also the simple consolidation of the modest democratic achievements, even the defense of the republic against the danger, which is very real under the present circumstances, of a monarchist restoration.

Why did it not come to a "double power" in Spain?

In the first place because the Spanish proletariat entered the present revolution without that rich experience of the class struggle in the most various forms which the working class of Russia possessed; without the experience of the year 1905 (which is of particular importance) as it was in the year that Soviets were first formed). The Communist Party of Spain is far and away weaker than was the Bolshevik Party under Lenin's leadership in 1917.

As a result, the Spanish proletariat has entered the revolution without a correct orientation and without leadership. The Communist Party of Spain proved to be politically and organizationally too weak to lead the proletariat. In the meantime, the socialists and anarchists who have behind them a considerable part of the working class, are following at the heels of the bourgeois republicans. The socialists immediately entered the bourgeois government.

Of great importance also is the circumstance that the monarchy was not defeated by the masses in an open armed struggle. The victory of the masses in an armed struggle is of great importance for the further course of the revolution. The masses who have the weapons in hand and make successful use of them, are ready for any fight in order not to be deprived of the weapons or of their achievements.

There are a number of further important factors which show the difference of the Spanish revolution compared with the Russian revolution. In 1917 Russia was in a state of war and this affected its inner and international situation. The youngest and the most active part of the Russian peasantry were under arms. The masses were war-weary; they wanted possession of the land and therefore turned their weapons against those who would not give them either land or peace. At the moment of the victory of the Russian revolution the imperialist world was divided into two warring camps, and therefore was unable to attack the young Soviet Republic with its whole force.

These favorable conditions do not exist for Spain.

All that has been said above suffices to give an idea of the difficulties of the Spanish revolution. The analogy with our February revolution applies only insofar as power has passed into the hands of the bourgeoisie, that the achievements of the people are obviously inadequate, that further steps must be taken; but the analogy does not apply as a whole, as the Spanish proletariat has not won the position which the Russian proletariat had won in February, 1917 and it will be much more difficult for the Spanish proletariat to advance.

(To Be Continued)

Graft and Gangsters

By HARRY GANNES

Grafters and Fascism

The last article told of graft in Washington, showing how the Hoover administration grew out of the Harding graft regime and still carries on the old traditions. Previous articles dealt with graft and gangsterism in New York, Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia.

ONCE in a great while one of the more indelible gangsters or grafting politicians is forced to serve a short time for his misdeeds—not because he grafted, but because he didn't abide by the rules. Often, too, when a gangster double-crosses his big chief he is framed-up (this is always easy) and made to pay for his errors. It is these cases that the capitalist reformers hold up as "proofs" of their wining battle against crime and graft.

But there is a more serious result of the campaign "against" the growing gangsterism and graft. The capitalists use it as a weapon against the foreign-born workers. The capitalist papers, to hide the real connections of the underworld, pick out some of the tools of the gang chiefs who happen to be foreign-born and preach long sermons about the necessity for strengthening the deportation laws. It is not even these criminals they are after. The whole force of the deportation laws, worked-up on popular sentiment against the terrorism of the gangsters, is directed against the militant foreign-born workers who organize with the American workers

against wage-cuts; who fight for unemployment insurance and against the worsening of their standard of living.

Deport Workers.

The drive for deportation of gangsters can never reach the Al Capones, the "Legs" Diamonds, the Bill Dwyers, the "Bugs" Morans—that is, the real leaders, the organizers of the grafting, murdering, booze-running and dope-peddling crews. All of them are 100 per cent Americans. "Big" Tim Murphy was born "back o' the yards" in Chicago. They are all American citizens who vote regularly and often at all elections. They are the best supporters of American capitalism, and will become one of its most stalwart protectors when the fascist murderers are needed to mow down revolutionary workers.

The misleaders who have gangster-machines built up by the bureaucrats in the trade unions are the most vicious enemies of the workers seeking to build broad mass revolutionary unions, who fight gangster methods in the American Federation of Labor. Such gangsters as Alderman Nelson, an official of the Chicago Federation of Labor, are among the most rabid supporters of American imperialism.

Thus we see that the roots of gangsterism, graft and crime have their origin in the development of American capitalism at all its stages. Today it is powerfully interwoven with the enemies of the workers, has become part of the cap-

"OVER THE TOP"



Spies and Traitors Struggle Between a Labor Racketeer and a Pinchot Tool for Lackey Service

By LENA ROSENBERG

THE Communist Party of the U.S.A. warns all workers and workers' organizations against the following spies and traitors:

Abbott of San Pedro, Cal.; had crept into the Party for a short while; was expelled when he came out openly as an agent of the police and testified against arrested comrades; is now operating as a member of the "Red Squad" of the police.

Donald Matahara Inouye, San Francisco, Cal.; Japanese; printer by trade; joined the Party in 1929 under false pretenses; is now expelled and exposed as a scoundrel and a traitor, who tried to blackmail the parents of an arrested comrade by threatening to give information to the government.

Anton Jurasevich (alias Jurasech or Balto), Pittsburgh, Pa. born in Croatia, Yugoslavia, about 45 years of age; foreman in J. & L. Steel Mill in S. S. Pittsburgh; had sneaked into the South-Slavic Branch of the International Labor Defense (not in Party), but has now been expelled from there when it was found that several workers have been fired from the steel mill on the basis of his reports as a company stool pigeon; he may be working also for an agent of the Department of Justice.

Jurasevich weighs about 180 pounds, is about 5 feet, 10 inches tall, has deep-set brown eyes, bony face, and blond hair; he does not smoke, but uses snuff.

Petrov, Akron, Ohio; Russian; piled his nefarious trade among the workers of Goodyear Airship Works under the pretext of an offer to help those who wanted to go to the Soviet Union and of a letter purported to be signed by the Central Office of the Party, although he was not a member of the Party; it has been definitely established that he gave information on these workers to the government.

He is about 5 feet, 5 inches in height, has light brown hair (almost reddish), bald about low forehead, gray-blue shiny eyes, extremely thin mouth giving the appearance of a slit, fine tapered, ladylike fingers, and is nervous and fidgety. He speaks English with pronounced Russian accent, speaks Russian fluently, and shows much familiarity with the provinces, cities, and even streets in the principal cities of the Soviet Union. Central Control Commission of C. P. of U. S. A.

Italist government machinery and is inseparable from it.

After the stock market crash of 1929, the economic crisis which hit all basic industries threw 10,000,000 workers out of employment, had its effects on the bootlegging and grafting business. It narrowed the available graft and profits for murders, vote stealing, and other services of the gunmen. This resulted in a struggle for a division of the spoils, sharpening the warfare between the remaining big gangs and capitalist politicians. Particularly in this shown in many features of the city elections in Detroit, when Mayor Murphy was elected after a gang killing; we see it in New York, in the blocking between the Smith-Roosevelt faction and the Walker outfit in the New York Tammany grafting machine; in the Chicago city elections of 1931, following the degenerated primaries when Mayor Thompson and Judge Lyle openly charged each other with being representatives of gangsters and grafters. Thompson's history is too well known to need further proof to substantiate these charges. Judge Lyle was the Chicago Tribune's tool, enemy of the unemployed workers, and spokesman for every gangster in Chicago who resented Capone's virtual monopoly of bootlegging, murdering and police protection.

Preserve Robbery System.

The gangsters are interested in the preservation of the capitalist, its system of exploitation, of the unemployed workers, its side with the capitalists on every phase of the struggle against the workers. They are part of the capitalist government and only with its end will they be destroyed.

As the struggle of the workers against increasing unemployment, speed-up, against the lowering of their standard of living grows sharper the capitalists begin to use more fascist tactics—that is open and brutal dictatorial methods in attempting to suppress the workers. The criminal syndicalist laws are used more frequently in jailing workers. Revolutionary workers are jailed on the slightest pretext or on no

thought that when they got the workers so enraged against the Communists by lying to the effect that Communists are strike-breakers and agents of the bosses, that they refused to read the Daily Worker their treachery in strikes would not be exposed.

These traitors had to do something about it for the workers were beginning to question the sincerity of the Kells in the Broad Silk strike. Since they could not deny the facts in the N.T.W.U. statement, they issued a front page attack in the Pennsylvania Labor Herald which Mozer edits against the N.T.W.U. organizer, making some filthy insinuations about "Mertz, Rosenberg, who are listed as strike-breakers, willing to tear down American institutions and American standards to secure the desires of the 'Reds'."

In this attack they also mention that while Mertz has been accused of wife beating he was not against Lenin. Knowing that Mertz's wife is worried about him going out with other women they carefully cut this article out and send it to his wife, hoping that a personal scandal would thus be created and the attention of the strikers drawn away from their real problems. No doubt the article was purposely written in this fashion in view of Mertz's matrimonial troubles.

Of course, that Mertz is a strike-breaker we can agree because in the Review of June 6 a statement appears by the manufacturers threatening with an injunction against the outsiders, which is, of course, meant against the strikers, and Mertz agrees with this statement, as a matter of fact claims that he helped to get the manufacturers to issue it. And that the organizer of the N.T.W.U. has no particular love for the "American institutions which break strikers by intimidation and terrorizing of pickets and American standards which allow millions of workers to starve because of unemployment and wage cuts, we have no argument against.

From the writings of both sheets it is clear that both Mertz and Mozer agree on the methods of breaking the strike and their fight is just a fight between two capitalist cliques each trying to clean up a better share of the booty for himself. We have already shown what kind of a "Communist Mertz" is in the quotation on Pfeifle and his position on the manufacturers statement. Now we will take Mozer's sheet on June 6, which carries the following gems in an editorial attack against Communists, not manufacturers:

"It is unfortunate that some plan to end the silk strike has not been developed by the various agencies which have sought to end this struggle." (Emphasis mine—L.R.)

Who are these agencies that the Labor Herald speaks of? No other than the Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens Committee, which was appointed by it. It so happens that the Leigh Valley Review was first to call on the Chamber of Commerce to do something about ending the strike. Here it is both Mozer and Mertz call upon the Chamber of Commerce and the Citizens Committee, both agencies notorious for breaking strikes, particularly in the Textile Industry. Naturally such a settlement could be only in favor of the silk manufacturers and because the N.T.W.U. has warned the strikers that this would happen it makes it somewhat difficult for both Mozer and Mertz to put it over. And as the strikers begin to realize the real role of both these agents of the bosses as some of them do already, it may even make a sell-out impossible and the strike will yet be won.

It is therefore natural that Mozer and his buddies from the U.T.W. (Kelly-Smith and Macdonald) should be sore at the Communists, and when does this full belly racketeer call upon for help against the Communists we will let the editorial in the Labor Herald speak for itself.

"What does the Chamber of Commerce or the American Legion think of the effort to bring Communists to Allentown?"

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By BURKE

Red Sparks

By JORGE

Take 'em to Pieces

Perhaps not all workers have the patience to untangle Mr. Knickerbocker's anti-Soviet articles appearing now in the N. Y. Post and other papers. Let us take one apart and see how ridiculous is the assumption that the N. Y. Nation recently made to the effect that Knickerbocker is all right, but the "headline writers" are scoundrels. They may be scoundrels, but Knickerbocker is responsible for the following distortions. We cite his article in the N. Y. Post of June 4. It opens up by saying:

"Manchester, England... is receiving a lesson in the methods of Soviet trade. It is paying careful attention, for chimneys that had smoked for decades... are smokeless today..."

Why was this? Because, Knickerbocker says, Soviet trade agents in Britain, at one meeting held with Manchester business men, promised that the Soviet would not "compete with your producers in the British colonies and British dominions." Then:

A month later the head of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce got to thinking that textile machinery sold to the Soviet would make textiles that had to be sold somewhere. Then: Six months later this chap discovered that there was "a large contract" (how "large" Knickerbocker conceals) "for the sale of Russian textiles in the market within the British Empire" at low prices.

But Knickerbocker hides, instead of revealing, the fact that this "large contract" had been made earlier, before the Soviet Trade Organization in England was set up, whereby some dealer in Germany was buying Soviet textiles and selling them wherever he could: the "contract" between the dealer and some British merchants, the Soviet having no control over these people at all. The Soviet trade agent, Saul Bron, explained this to the Manchester business men, and said that the particular dealer would not be allowed to sell to British markets when his contract expired. So what was wrong with that? Nothing!

But Knickerbocker tries to make it appear that Bron lied, by going on to tell other things that have nothing to do with Bron's promise. Knickerbocker continues:

"Another month later... Mr. Lee (head of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce) dropped diplomatic phraseology entirely and was complaining that the awful Russians with their new textile machinery were, yes, they might, be making goods to be thrown 'on markets in which we are interested.'"

Please note that he doesn't say on markets "in the British colonies and British dominions" but markets "in which we are interested," which were not included in Bron's promise to Manchester business men. But Knickerbocker lying, implies that the Soviet was breaking its promise. Then he goes on to say:

"Now when British salesmen in Persia write home that it is useless to send any more samples to Persia... because Russian goods, both better and cheaper, are being sold there. When did Persia become a 'colony' of 'dominion' of Britain?"

Yet Knickerbocker acts as if Soviet sales there violated the Soviet promise to Manchester! Mozer, Knickerbocker goes on to speak about "Far Eastern markets" to which England had some good given right to monopoly of trade with the Far East! And as if the Soviet had promised to lay off!

Also, as if the entire trouble of Manchester textile mill owners was due to "methods of Soviet trade," although in a carefully hidden few lines in the last part of his article, Knickerbocker mentions that Japan had "taken a painful slice" of Manchester's trade in the Far East, and Poland had taken other markets.

Yet, the whole lying line of deliberate distortion was carried by Knickerbocker when he opened his article by declaring that Manchester was "receiving a lesson in the methods of Soviet trade" and implying that the Soviet is to blame for Manchester's "smokeless chimneys." In short, Knickerbocker is a liar.

of them are trying to show to their masters that they are on the job. Mozer through his Pennsylvania Labor Herald is trying to prove to Trezler-Young that his heart is ill there, by pasting the Communist danger all over his sheet in every issue. Mertz and his Leigh Valley Review is trying to get more favors from Pinchot, who claims to be a lover of the workers by increasing his circulation of Leigh Valley Review, which gives him a better chance to fool the workers and since he knows that the Communist scare does not go over so big any more so he lays low on it in which case he is putting it over on Mozer, who is too stupid to realize it yet.

Thus the strike has brought out the fact that the Leigh Valley Review, which the strikers read and thought was the best paper, it with the silk manufacturers because it supports their strike-breaking statement of June 6. And already they staged a demonstration in front of the Review Office. The next fact which is driven home to the strikers very sharply is that when the organizer of the N.T.W.U. was forcibly kept out of mass meetings, Sheriff Kellow, who is now running for Mayor, spoke at a strikers meeting and assured the strikers that he is with them, and only a few days later he called the mass picket line in Eamus. Again showing that Mozer's Sheriff Kellow and Mertz's Pinchot are one and the same. Another fact which Mozer can't blame on the Communists is the fact that 7 strikers were arrested and fined from \$10 to \$25 or jail sentences for "peaceful picketing." It's no use, Mozer and co., the strikers were there and saw it themselves.

As a result of this strike and the actions of both Leigh Valley Review and the Labor Herald the strikers should themselves realize that they can not depend on either capitalist sheet whether it is Independent or Labor. The only press the workers can depend on is the Daily Worker, the Trade Union Unity League and the Labor Unity. These papers are your papers, Allentown strikers, so learn to accept them as yours.